# asmattic-docs Documentation

Release 0.4.0

**Matt Oldfield** 

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Information about development is also available

- Developer
- Bash
- Pi
- Node JS
- Editors / IDE's
- Hardware
- Hosting, Deployment and Security
- Python
- Android
- APIs

**Note:** Things between carets <> are meant to be replaced by the user. For example, sudo ifdown <interface> could be sudo ifdown wlan0 depending on the specific system and device interface.

DEVELOPER 1

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ONE

### **DOCUMENTATION**

0.0.1

General development specifications for Asmattic Docs.

# **Writing This Documentation**

This documentation is maintained in this Github repository https://github.com/moldfield/transparenc-docs . It is written in reStructuredText using the Sphinx tool that auto generates documentation in html and presents it in the Read the Docs theme.

The Read the Docs Account automatically updates and rebuilds the documentation upon pushing new commits to the Github repository attached to the account. The documentation is built in responsive html, PDF and Epub formats and is available for download in any of the versions that are created over time in multiple languages.

- · Git Branch Control
- reStructuredText Substitutions

### Some Useful Git Commands

The most common commands are

```
$ git add --all
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "Your message"

# Commit to branch
$ git push origin [your-branch]

# Don't do this unless ready to merge
$ git push origin master

# Creating a new branch and switching into it
$ git checkout -b [new-branch]

# Merging and pulling
$ git fetch --all
$ git fetch --hard origin/[your-branch]
```

When you need to combine changes made somewhere else with your current branch.

\$ git pull origin other-branch

Git is basically doing this

\$ git fetch origin other-branch && git merge other-branch

# **Updating User Role Capabilities**

In the  $wp\_options$  table, edit the  $wp\_user\_roles$  by removing the role in question. Then deactivate and activate the Asmattic Docs plugin.

CHAP	ΓER
------	-----

# TWO

# WELCOME TO THE ASMATTIC DOCS DOCUMENTATION

# **Purpose**

To educate about the use and building of Asmattic Docs.

asmattic-docs Documentation, Release	0.4.0			
6	Chapter 2	Walaama ta tha	Asmettic Dece	Daaumantatian

**THREE** 

**BASH** 

# **Bash Tips**

### **Close terminal**

Ctrl + Shift + w

Some bash commands.

```
# Printing out computer hardware to .html file
$ sudo lshw -html
# Print PCI hardware
$ lspci -nn
# USB hardware
$ lsusb
# Turn off wifi Power management
$ sudo iwconfig <interface name (e.g. wlan0)> power off
# List modules
$ 1smod
# Kill radio signals ( check on this)
$ rfkill
# List channels available for device
$ iwlist chan
# Scan channels
$ iwlist scan
```

# File/Folder Permissions

Permissions for files and folders are grouped in three different sections; *user*, *group* and *other*. To set permissions for each, use the chmod or "change mode" command.

```
# add -R to modify recursively
$ sudo chmod u=rwx,g=rx,o=r <myfile>
```

Table 3.1: Chmod digits

Digit	Permission
4	read
2	write
1	execute
0	no permission

# Compression

## Tar (Tape Archiver)

Table 3.2: Compression Options

Option	Description
-c	Create archive
-z	Gzip archive
-A	Display progress (verbose)
-f	Specify filename
exclude	Specify files, folders or patterns to not extract
-x	Extract archive
-C	Specify directory to extract to

```
# zip
$ tar -czvf <archive-to-create.tar.gz> <folder-to-compress> --exclude="*.pdf"
# unzip
$ tar -xzvf <file-to-extract.tar.gz> -C <folder-to-extract-to>
```

# **Count Output**

To count various things in a file or output you can use wc.

Table 3.3: Compression Options

Option	Thing to count
-c	bytes
-m	chars
-1	lines
-M	words

```
# count lines of output
$ <command-with-output> | wc -1
```

# **Storage**

To list memory used by various drives and folders

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```
# list storage
$ du -h
```

#### Clean up filesystem

```
$ sudo apt-get clean
```

### **Network**

#### nmap cheat sheet

Setting up network ssid and psk can be done in the /etc/wpa\_supplicant/wpa\_supplicant.conf file.

You can also use sudo ifquery <interface> to find where the interface is getting it's configuration. Here is an example response.

```
wpa-conf: /etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_supplicant.conf
```

There are a lot of other options like setting priority of networks and naming that can be found on the wiki here.

```
# Mandatory
network={
    ssid="NETWORK_SSID"
    psk="PASSWORD"
}
```

#### **Predictable Network Names**

This is the naming system used when you see more complex names for interface devices than wlan0

List PCI interfaces

lspci

## **Change Mac Address**

#### Bring card down

```
ifconfig <interface> down
```

#### Change the address to any octet

```
ifconfig <interface> hw ether dd:dd:dd:dd:dd
```

#### Bring it back up

```
ifconfig <interface> up
```

#### **Restart Network**

Using wlan0 as an example.

Turn off

3.6. Network 9

```
sudo ifdown wlan0
```

#### Turn on

```
sudo ifup wlan0
```

Restart network manager entirely. Setting an interface to monitor mode will require this to get the wifi back up.

```
sudo network-manager restart
```

# Ubuntu (and other distros)

#### Check the version of distro

```
lsb_release -a
```

For Ubuntu 17.04 the mouse speed doesn't respond to the normal settings interface but here is the best fix

### **Install Wireshark**

1. Update PPA to latest stable version

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:wireshark-dev/stable
```

- 1. Allow superuser to run Wireshark when it asks during installation.
- 2. Integrate new changes

```
sudo apt-get update
```

1. Install

```
sudo apt-get install wireshark
```

1. If you selected no initially and want to change it later, run

```
sudo dpkg-reconfigure wireshark-common
```

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### **FOUR**

### **BASH SCRIPTING**

Use the backtick '' character to output to a variable rather than the console

```
var_one=`cat ls | grep .txt`
```

#### Installing an array of packages

```
package_list=(
          package1
          packageN
)

# The @ destructures the array members
sudo apt-get -y install ${package_list[@]}
```

### Commands that depend on previous commands completing successfully

```
# In terminal
command1 && command2 && command3

# In script
# Backslash lets bash know these lines are one command
command1 \
&& command 2 \
&& command 3
```

#### Run commands regardless of previous commands success or failure

```
# In terminal
command1; command3

# In script
# Just put each on it's own line
command1
command2
command3
```

## Loops

```
some_arr=(
    "thing1"
    "thingN"
)
```

### **Users**

#### Return user

```
$ echo $(whoami)
```

**FIVE** 

### **RASPBERRY PI RESOURCES**

# For the Raspberry Pi

Some resources.

- Raspberry Pi The main website of Raspberry Pi
- Aircrack Ng Raspberry Pi Install aircrack-ng suite on the raspberry pi.

### Rename hostname

All files to edit:

- /etc/hosts
- /etc/hostname
- /etc/init.d/hostname.sh
- /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf
- /etc/machine-info
- /boot/hostnames
- /etc/machine-info

#### Edit /etc/hosts

```
# Change this line
127.0.1.1 raspberrypi
# To this line
127.0.1.1 <newhostname>
```

### Edit /etc/hostname

```
# Just change the name
```

### Edit /etc/machine\_info

- $\hbox{-} PRETTY\_HOSTNAME \hbox{-} oldhostname$
- + PRETTY\_HOSTNAME=newhostname

```
:red:`- PRETTY_HOSTNAME=oldhostname`
:green:`+ PRETTY_HOSTNAME=newhostname`
```

SIX

# **NETWORK SETUP**

# For the Raspberry Pi

### About the pi.

# Searching for the local IP address
\$ nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24

**SEVEN** 

### **NODE JS**

### Node JS

Some resources.

- Node JS- The main node js website
- Node Version Manager Manages node versions locally and globally

# **Node Version Manager**

```
# List installed node versions
$ nvm ls
```

# Node Package Manager (npm)

Update npm

```
$ npm i -g npm
```

Checking for outdated packages, the latest versions and the minimum required versions.

```
$ npm outdated [-g]
```

Updating a specific package.

```
$ npm update [-g] <package>
```

List all installed packages and their dependencies in a tree structure.

```
$ npm ls
```

Removing a package

```
$ npm remove [-g] <package>
```

### **Socket**

Note: Make sure you start the socket on the server and not the app itself with express

• Socket IO docs - Official documentation

```
var io = require('socket.io')(80);
var cfg = require('./config.json');
var tw = require('node-tweet-stream')(cfg);

tw.track('socket.io');

tw.track('javascript');

tw.on('tweet', function(tweet){
        io.emit('tweet', tweet);
});
```

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**EIGHT** 

# **TEXT EDITORS AND IDE'S**

# **General editor info**

• Editor Config Files - EditorConfig helps developers define and maintain consistent coding styles between different editors and IDEs.

# **Sublime text 3**

stuff about sublime

### **Atom**

Stuff about atom

### **Android Studio**

Stuff about this

### Vim

• Use Vim as JavaScript IDE

### **NINE**

# **SUBLIME TEXT 3**

# **Packages**

### **SidebarEnhancements**

Sidebar Enhancements

### **SublimeCodeIntel**

SublimeCodeIntel

### **DocBlockr**

DocBlockr

**TEN** 

### **ATOM EDITOR BY GITHUB**

# **Packages**

#### **Python**

• Autocomplete Python - Python completions for packages, variables, methods and functions

#### HTML

• Atom HTML Preview - A live preview tool for Atom Editor

#### **JavaScript**

• language-babel -

#### C++

• autocomplete-clang - Autocomplete for C/C++/ObjC

#### Github

- Git Plus Do the git things without the terminal
- Git Control GUI for a lot of git commands
- Git Time Machine GUI for git commit history

#### **Editing**

• Highlight Selected - Highlights the current word selected when double clicking.

### reStructured Text

• language-restructuredtext -

### **ELEVEN**

VIM

Here is the GitHub repo for monokai syntax highlighting

Here is my GitHub repo for automating this installation

```
# create the necessary dirs
mkdir -p $HOME/.vim/colors
```

#### Here is the file to place in ~/.vim/colors

```
" Vim color file
" Converted from Textmate theme Monokai using Coloration v0.3.2 (http://github.com/
⇒sickill/coloration)
set background=dark
highlight clear
if exists("syntax_on")
 syntax reset
endif
set t Co=256
let g:colors_name = "monokai"
hi Cursor ctermfg=235 ctermbg=231 cterm=NONE guifg=#272822 guibg=#f8f8f0 gui=NONE
hi Visual ctermfq=NONE ctermbq=59 cterm=NONE quifq=NONE quibq=#49483e qui=NONE
hi CursorLine ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=237 cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=#3c3d37 gui=NONE
hi CursorColumn ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=237 cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=#3c3d37 gui=NONE
hi ColorColumn ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=237 cterm=NONE quifg=NONE quibg=#3c3d37 qui=NONE
hi LineNr ctermfg=102 ctermbg=237 cterm=NONE guifg=#90908a guibg=#3c3d37 gui=NONE
hi VertSplit ctermfq=241 ctermbq=241 cterm=NONE quifq=#64645e quibq=#64645e qui=NONE
hi MatchParen ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=underline quifg=#f92672 quibg=NONE,
→qui=underline
hi StatusLine ctermfg=231 ctermbg=241 cterm=bold guifg=#f8f8f2 guibg=#64645e gui=bold
hi StatusLineNC ctermfq=231 ctermbq=241 cterm=NONE quifq=#f8f8f2 quibq=#64645e,..
→qui=NONE
hi Pmenu ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi PmenuSel ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=59 cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=#49483e gui=NONE
hi IncSearch ctermfg=235 ctermbg=186 cterm=NONE quifg=#272822 quibg=#e6db74 qui=NONE
hi Search ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=underline guifg=NONE guibg=NONE,
→gui=underline
hi Directory ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#ae81ff quibg=NONE qui=NONE
hi Folded ctermfg=242 ctermbg=235 cterm=NONE guifg=#75715e guibg=#272822 gui=NONE
hi SignColumn ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=237 cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=#3c3d37 gui=NONE
hi Normal ctermfg=231 ctermbg=235 cterm=NONE guifg=#f8f8f2 guibg=#272822 gui=NONE
hi Boolean ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#ae81ff guibg=NONE gui=NONE
```

```
hi Character ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#ae81ff quibg=NONE qui=NONE
hi Comment ctermfg=242 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#75715e guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Conditional ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f92672 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Constant ctermfq=NONE ctermbq=NONE cterm=NONE quifq=NONE quibq=NONE qui=NONE
hi Define ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f92672 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi DiffAdd ctermfg=231 ctermbg=64 cterm=bold quifg=#f8f8f2 quibg=#46830c qui=bold
hi DiffDelete ctermfg=88 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#8b0807 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi DiffChange ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#f8f8f2 quibg=#243955,
⊶gui=NONE
hi DiffText ctermfg=231 ctermbg=24 cterm=bold guifg=#f8f8f2 guibg=#204a87 gui=bold
hi ErrorMsg ctermfg=231 ctermbg=197 cterm=NONE guifg=#f8f8f0 guibg=#f92672 gui=NONE
hi WarningMsg ctermfg=231 ctermbg=197 cterm=NONE guifg=#f8f8f0 quibg=#f92672 qui=NONE
hi Float ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#ae81ff guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Function ctermfg=148 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#a6e22e guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Identifier ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#66d9ef guibg=NONE gui=italic
hi Keyword ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f92672 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Label ctermfg=186 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#e6db74 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi NonText ctermfg=59 ctermbg=236 cterm=NONE guifg=#49483e guibg=#31322c gui=NONE
hi Number ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#ae81ff guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Operator ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f92672 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi PreProc ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f92672 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Special ctermfg=231 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f8f8f2 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi SpecialComment ctermfg=242 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#75715e guibg=NONE_
→ qui=NONE
hi SpecialKey ctermfg=59 ctermbg=237 cterm=NONE guifg=#49483e guibg=#3c3d37 gui=NONE
hi Statement ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#f92672 quibg=NONE qui=NONE
hi StorageClass ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#66d9ef guibg=NONE gui=italic
hi String ctermfg=186 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#e6db74 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Tag ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f92672 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Title ctermfg=231 ctermbg=NONE cterm=bold guifg=#f8f8f2 guibg=NONE gui=bold
hi Todo ctermfg=95 ctermbg=NONE cterm=inverse,bold guifg=#75715e guibg=NONE_
→gui=inverse,bold
hi Type ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f92672 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi Underlined ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=underline guifg=NONE guibg=NONE,
→qui=underline
hi rubyClass ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#f92672 quibg=NONE qui=NONE
hi rubyFunction ctermfg=148 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#a6e22e guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi rubyInterpolationDelimiter ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE_

    →guibg=NONE gui=NONE

hi rubySymbol ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#ae81ff guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi rubyConstant ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#66d9ef guibg=NONE gui=italic
hi rubyStringDelimiter ctermfg=186 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#e6db74 guibg=NONE,
→ qui=NONE
hi rubyBlockParameter ctermfg=208 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#fd971f guibg=NONE_
-gui=italic
hi rubyInstanceVariable ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE_
hi rubyInclude ctermfq=197 ctermbq=NONE cterm=NONE quifq=#f92672 quibq=NONE qui=NONE
hi rubyGlobalVariable ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE,
→qui=NONE
hi rubyRegexp ctermfg=186 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#e6db74 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi rubyRegexpDelimiter ctermfg=186 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#e6db74 guibg=NONE_
→ qui=NONE
hi rubyEscape ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#ae81ff guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi rubyControl ctermfq=197 ctermbq=NONE cterm=NONE quifq=#f92672 quibq=NONE qui=NONE
hi rubyClassVariable ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE_
-gui=NONE
hi rubyOperator ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f92672 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
```

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```
hi rubyException ctermfq=197 ctermbq=NONE cterm=NONE quifq=#f92672 quibq=NONE qui=NONE
hi rubyPseudoVariable ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=NONE quibg=NONE.
-gui=NONE
hi rubyRailsUserClass ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#66d9ef quibg=NONE.
-gui=italic
hi rubyRailsARAssociationMethod ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#66d9ef...
→ guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi rubyRailsARMethod ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#66d9ef guibg=NONE,
→ qui=NONE
hi rubyRailsRenderMethod ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#66d9ef quibg=NONE,
→aui=NONE
hi rubyRailsMethod ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#66d9ef quibg=NONE,
→ gui=NONE
hi erubyDelimiter ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi erubyComment ctermfg=95 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#75715e quibg=NONE qui=NONE
hi erubyRailsMethod ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#66d9ef guibg=NONE,
→qui=NONE
hi htmlTag ctermfg=148 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#a6e22e quibg=NONE qui=NONE
hi htmlEndTag ctermfg=148 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#a6e22e guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi htmlTagName ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi htmlArg ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi htmlSpecialChar ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#ae81ff guibg=NONE,
→ gui=NONE
hi javaScriptFunction ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#66d9ef guibg=NONE,
⊶gui=italic
hi javaScriptRailsFunction ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#66d9ef_
→guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi javaScriptBraces ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=NONE quibg=NONE,
-gui=NONE
hi yamlKey ctermfg=197 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#f92672 guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi yamlAnchor ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi yamlAlias ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi yamlDocumentHeader ctermfg=186 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#e6db74 guibg=NONE_
hi cssURL ctermfq=208 ctermbq=NONE cterm=NONE quifq=#fd971f quibq=NONE qui=italic
hi cssFunctionName ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE quifg=#66d9ef quibg=NONE,
hi cssColor ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#ae81ff guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi cssPseudoClassId ctermfq=148 ctermbq=NONE cterm=NONE quifq=#a6e22e quibq=NONE,
→ qui=NONE
hi cssClassName ctermfg=148 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#a6e22e guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi cssValueLength ctermfg=141 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#ae81ff guibg=NONE.
\hookrightarrow \alpha_{11} i = NONE
hi cssCommonAttr ctermfg=81 ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=#66d9ef guibg=NONE gui=NONE
hi cssBraces ctermfg=NONE ctermbg=NONE cterm=NONE guifg=NONE guibg=NONE gui=NONE
```

## Find and replace

To find and replace item1 with item2 and have it ask for each item.

```
# Esc key to go to command mode
:%s/item1/item2/gc
```

- %s for find and replace
- g alone wouldn't ask, it would just replace

• gc asks for each case

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**TWELVE** 

### HARDWARE SPECS AND DOCUMENTATION

# Lenovo ideapad Y700

# **Graphics Cards**

#### Search

- GeForce 900M
- GeForce GTX 960M
- Linux 64 bit

### Anker USB 3.0 docking station

The Anker docking station uses USB 3.0 and is capable of Gigabit Ethernet with 6 USB ports. The drivers are maintained by Display Link and include Ubuntu.

# FIDO Universal 2 Factor Authentication (U2F)

Yubikey is a popular vendor that makes USB authentication hardware keys using the FIDO U2F standard. The newest and most versitile as of this writing is the Yubikey 4 Series as it comes in multiple form factors including USB-A, a penny sized USB-A and USB-C. While the U2F standard is the main reason for these keys, the 4 series also supports the protocols below.

- FIDO U2F
- · Secure Static Passwords
- smart card (PIV)
- Yubico OTP
- · Code Signing
- OpenPGP
- OATH-TOTP
- OATH-HOTP
- Challenge-Response

## **THIRTEEN**

## **AMAZON WEB SERVICES S3**

# **Deploying to AWS S3**

• AWS S3 deployment - Velocity 360 Youtube video

#### **FOURTEEN**

### **DEPLOY APPS TO HEROKU**

**Note:** Unless otherwise specified this will refer to running a node JS server.

## **Setup Heroku CLI**

First install the Heroku CLI and login in order to attach your local project with the heroku git remote.

### **Custom Domains**

Login to the heroku cli and type in heroku domains: add <example.io>. Then heroku domains to list out the DNS Targets to create CNAME records pointing to.

**Note:** In **GoDaddy** you can not point the naked domain example.io to the Heroku **DNS Target**. You can only point a subdomain like www.example.io to the **DNS Target** and forward the named domain to the subdomain. This is primarily because *A* records require an IP address and Heroku doesn't have fixed IPs.

#### **FIFTEEN**

## **DEPLOYMENT, HOSTING AND SECURITY**

- Security
- Optimization

#### .htaccess

#### **Password Protect Website Sections**

Password protect specific areas of a site from a single file to a subdomain to a full domain.

```
AuthType Basic
AuthUserFile /.htpasswds/.htpasswd
AuthName "Enter Password"

# To allow any user in the .htpasswd file
Require valid-user

# Only allow a specific user
Require exampleUser
```

The .htpasswd file is just a colon separated list of usernames and passwords with one user per line. The passwords are encrypted with the MD5 hash algorithm.

```
# User test with password test test: $apr1$2FJ7tQH4$NSyHPKo3C0KNtr8kHLMYW0
```

Note: Make sure to keep the .htpasswd file outside any directories available to the outside world.

## Optimization with .htaccess

From a Siteground post on WordPress Optimization here are some simple things that can improve site performance.

### gZIP compression

Compress files before sending to the client.

```
## ENABLE GZIP COMPRESSION ##

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE text/plain

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE text/html

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE text/xml

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE text/css

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/xml

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/xhtml+xml

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/rss+xml

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/javascript

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/javascript

AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/x-javascript

## ENABLE GZIP COMPRESSION ##
```

#### **Browser caching**

```
## LEVERAGE BROWSER CACHING ##
<IfModule mod_expires.c>
ExpiresActive On
ExpiresByType image/jpg "access 1 year"
ExpiresByType image/jpeg "access 1 year"
ExpiresByType image/gif "access 1 year"
ExpiresByType image/png "access 1 year"
ExpiresByType text/css "access 1 month"
ExpiresByType application/pdf "access 1 month"
ExpiresByType application/x-javascript "access 1 month"
ExpiresByType application/javascript "access 1 month"
ExpiresByType application/x-shockwave-flash "access 1 month"
ExpiresByType image/x-icon "access 1 year"
ExpiresDefault "access 2 days"
</IfModule>
## LEVERAGE BROWSER CACHING ##
```

## **Siteground**

Content Delivery Network (CDN)

Setting up Cloud Flare on Siteground

# **SIXTEEN**

## **SEO**

# **Website Migration**

**Note:** When migrating a website make sure to collect all link references using Screaming Frog.

The

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## **SEVENTEEN**

## FLASK MICRODEVELOPMENT PLATFORM

Flask is a great way to create a simple and extensible server in Python. On a surface level it bears a resemblence to a nodejs express server and is similarly useful for creating a REST API.

# Installation

### **EIGHTEEN**

### **RUNNING GIT COMMANDS IN PYTHON**

Due to the environment specific complexities with running certain git commands in bash scripts, GitPython is supposed to take care of some of that.

\$ sudo -H pip install GitPython

#### Note:

-H, --set-home Request that the security policy set the HOME environment variable to the home directory specified by the target user's password database entry. Depending on the policy, this may be the default behavior.

CHAPTER
NINETEEN

# **APP ARCHITECTURE**

The best practices way to build production quality Android apps.

#### **TWENTY**

### **COMMON ISSUES**

#### **Android**

Specific to Android.

#### **Naming Conventions**

The Android Open Source Project style guidelines have some common patterns that are in many projects and examples so here are a few to watch out for.

#### **Field Naming Conventions**

- Non-public, non-static field names start with m.
- Static field names start with s.
- Other fields start with a lower case letter.
- Public static final fields (constants) are ALL\_CAPS\_WITH\_UNDERSCORES.

#### Java

Specific to Java or Androids supported features of Java.

### **Android Studio**

Specific to Android Studio.

#### File accidently created as text file

If a file is created and for any reason is not registered as a . java file or .class file, follow these steps.

- Go to file -> settings -> file types.
- Find the type that your file appears to be (check text).
- Select that type and look for the name of your file and delete it from that file type so it can take it's rightful place as a . java file.

# **Debugging**

Debugging over wifi can be done if you are unable to have the phone plugged into the computer while testing for any reason. This is done using *adb devices* 

```
# Check devices it can find
adb devices

# adb tcpip 5555

# Connect with IP address
adb connect <IP ADDRESS>

# Disconnect
adb disconnect <IP ADDRESS>
```

- Debug over wifi 1
- Debug over wifi 2
- Debug over wifi 3

## **TWENTYONE**

## **FUUNDAMENTALS**

# **App Components**

### Four types:

- Services
- Activities
- Broadcast Receivers
- Content Providers

## **TWENTYTWO**

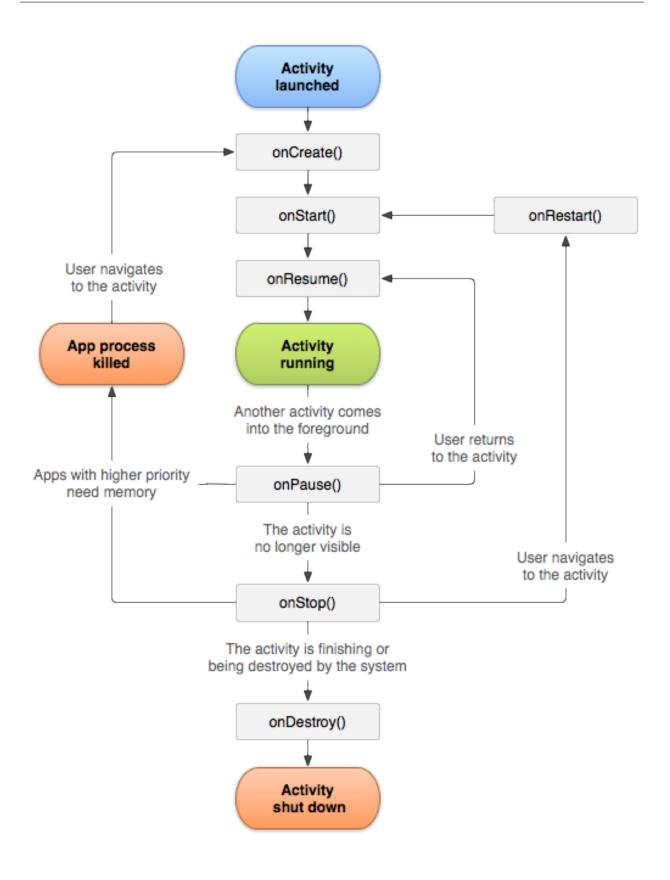
## **ANDROID**

## **Beginner Tutorials**

- Tuts + learn Android SDK from scratch
- Sitepoint TODO App Tutorial
- Udacity Android Class

# **Activity Lifecycle**

Different states of the Activity components lifecycle and methods available or envoked in those stages.



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# **Java Language Features**

A non-comprehensive list of features of Java in no particular order with emphasis on elements supported by Android.

#### **Interfaces**

From the Oracle Java docs

In the Java programming language, an interface is a reference type, similar to a class, that can contain only constants, method signatures, default methods, static methods, and nested types. Method bodies exist only for default methods and static methods. Interfaces cannot be instantiated—they can only be implemented by classes or extended by other interfaces. Extension is discussed later in this lesson.

Map

HashMap

**ArrayList** 

## **TWENTYTHREE**

# **UI COMPONENTS**

Various common components used in Android user interfaces.

# **Expandable List View**

CH	AP	TE	R
----	----	----	---

# **TWENTYFOUR**

# **ALL THINGS API**

As much information on API's as there is time to add it.

# **TWENTYFIVE**

# **DKE LABS**

# **Projects**

• Grim Trigger

# **TWENTYSIX**

## **CABANALYTICS**

# **Resource Links**

React Client Side Docs

### **TWENTYSEVEN**

### **ALL THINGS GIT**

#### **Git Basics**

Enough to get started with.

```
# Check status of project
$ git status
# Adds all newly added files and directories
$ git add --all
# Adds all individual code changes in existing files and directories
$ git add .
# Commits changes to local .git folder
$ git commit -m "Your message"
# Commits to remote branch (usually master)
$ git push origin <your-branch>
# Don't do this on a non-master branch unless ready to merge
$ git push origin master
# Creating a new branch and switching into it
$ git checkout -b <new-branch>
# Merging and pulling
$ git fetch --all
$ git fetch --hard origin/<your-branch>
```

When you need to combine changes made somewhere else with your current branch.

```
$ git pull origin other-branch
Git is basically doing this
$ git fetch origin other-branch && git merge other-branch
```

### **Branches**

```
# To list local branches
git branch
```

```
# To list remote and local branches
git branch -a
```

### **Merging Branches**

Here is a great Atlassian article on the multiple types of merging branches.

Here is the main article from the GitHub help pages

**Note:** As a general strategy, it is best to merge the more important branches rather than the other way around so that the merge conflicts can be managed with less of a chance of messing up master or other stable branches.

The --no-ff creates a commit and timestamp of the merge, as well as who did it.

```
# checkout less important branch
$ git checkout <feature branch>

# merge in the more important branch
$ git merge --no-ff <branch>

# if there are conflicts see where they are
# see below on how to deal with the conflicts
$ git status

# Go into the files an
# when ready to merge into stable
$ git checkout <branch to delete>

$ git push

$ git checkout <stable branch>
# delete obsolete branch
$ git branch -d <obsolete branch>
```

If there are conflicts, you will see <><<<<<HEAD or <><<<<>branch> followed by the code in one branch with ======== separating the same code with changes in the other branch with >>>>>>>>>> ther\_branch> at the end of the changes to look at. Manually edit how you want to merge them, remove the conflict delimiters and commit the completed merge.

### **Deleting Branches**

```
# delete remote branch
$ git push origin --delete <branch_name>

# delete local branch
$ git branch -d <branch_name>

# more foceful delete
$ git branch -D <branch_name>
```

### **Resetting Branch to previous commit**

```
# Checkout the branch to revert
$ git checkout master

$ git reset --hard <commit>
$ git push --force origin master

# Then to prove it (it won't print any diff)
$ git diff master ..origin/master
```

### **Forking**

Only fork if you intend on contributing to the code base.

### Git tips and tricks

To display the current branch in the terminal follow the steps in this Howchoo atricle.

```
function parse_git_branch () {
   git branch 2> /dev/null | sed -e '/^[^*]/d' -e 's/* \(.*\)/ (\1)/'
}
YELLOW="\[\033[0;33m\]"
GREEN="\[\033[0;32m\]"
NO_COLOR="\[\033[0m\]"
PS1="$GREEN\u@\h$NO_COLOR:\w$YELLOW\$(parse_git_branch)$NO_COLOR\$"
```

## Bash scripting with git

To have the right ssh context in git you have to feed it the correct place to look for the necessary keys.

Filename: git-ssh.sh

```
#!/bin/sh
ssh -i "$GIT_SSH_KEY" "$@"
```

Example using *git-ssh.sh* to use pull and push functions.

```
#!/bin/bash

# For now, I know user home
user_home="/home/pi"
echo "Go to ${user_home} dir"
echo ""
cd $user_home

# sets the ssh keys to reference for git
export GIT_SSH="${user_home}/git-ssh.sh"
export GIT_SSH_KEY="${user_home}/.ssh/id_rsa"
# Remove the current ~/ddrone-pi dir
```

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```
echo "Remove the current ${user_home}/ddrone-pi dir"
sudo rm -rf "${user_home}/ddrone-pi"
# TODO: Check if dke-labs-grim-trigger already exists
       If it does, update it
dke_git_dir="${user_home}/dke-labs-grim-trigger"
ddrone_repo="git@github.com:asmattic/dke-labs-grim-trigger.git"
if [ -d "$dke_git_dir" ]
then
   echo "${dke_labs_git_dir} exists"
    # echo "Here are the branches"
   cd $dke_git_dir \
    # && git branch -a
    # echo "Type the one you want and hit [ENTER]"
    # read git_branch_to_pull
   git_branch_to_pull="master"
   echo "You chose ${git_branch_to_pull}, about to pull"
   git checkout ${git_branch_to_pull} \
   && git pull origin ${git_branch_to_pull}
   echo "Get the whole GitHub repo"
   echo "${ddrone_repo}"
   echo ""
   git clone $ddrone_repo
fi
```

### Ignoring already tracked files and directories

First add the file or folder to the .gitignore file.

After that is done they can be removed from the git index by adding the -cached flag to git rm. .. code-block:: bash

# Add -r for recursive removal \$ git rm -r -cached <path-to-folder-or-file>

## **TWENTYEIGHT**

## **REACTJS**

## **HOC Types**

**Functional Stateless** 

Class Stateful

## **Common Mistakes**

Calling an arrow function in a *JSX* prop with parentheses is different from calling without. In order to not have the function called every time, call the function without the parentheses.

	_
CHAPTER	
TWENTYNINE	
	_

# **WORDPRESS**

# Setup

**THIRTY** 

# **WEB DESIGN**

# **JavaScript Libs**

## **FluidVids**

FluidVids is a js library that makes most common video formats responsive. Make sure to use the code in the GitHub because it's the most up to date.

# **THIRTYONE**

# **CHROME DEVELOPER TOOLS**

# **Settings**

# **Appearance**

Now has dark mode color scheme.

#### **THIRTYTWO**

#### **ELECTRON**

#### **Essential Electron**

- Essential Electron
- Electron with React Router v4
- Electron Docs
- Electron React boilerplate with Flow Webpack React Transform Redux

# Using with create-react-app

Some pull requests on the main create-react-app GitHub repo for integration with Electron.

# **Basic App Usage**

Some tips on how to make the app feel more native.

To make text not selectable apply css to inputs

```
.my-ui-text {
     -webkit-user-select: none;
}
```

# **Deploying**

Many of the deployment tips and code snippets below are taken from the following list of articles.

- Tips for building cross platrofm Electron apps
- Publish a release of an Electron app

Before going into more detail on the differences on each distro, here is a summary of some of the most obvious things to account for in each.

#### **Icons**

Item	Linux (Ubuntu)	Windows	Mac OS
Icon Type	.png	.ico	.icns

To create the .ico and .icns files from the original .png (use 1024 x 1024px) there are a few commands.

1. For Windows, run it through icotools to get an .ico:

```
icontool -c icon.png > icon.ico
```

2. For macOS, run it through png2icns to get an .icns:

```
png2icns icon.icns icon.png
```

Automatically select proper icon for the target distro.

**Note:** Make sure to change the version, app name, etc

#### **Startup Background Color**

Set background color so that it doesn't seem like a browser on startup even though it is.

```
mainWindow = new BrowserWindow({
    title: 'ElectronApp',
    backgroundColor: '#002b36'
};
```

### **Hide Application Until Page Loaded**

```
var mainWindow = new BrowserWindow({
          title: 'ElectronApp',
          show: false,
};
```

### Linux (Ubuntu)

```
mainWindow = new BrowserWindow({
    title: 'ElectronApp',
    icon: __dirname + '/app/assets/img/icon.png',
};
```

#### **Windows**

#### Mac

Copy and paste is not turned on by default

```
if (process.platform === 'darwin') {
   var template = [{
     label: 'FromScratch',
     submenu: [{
       label: 'Quit',
       accelerator: 'CmdOrCtrl+Q',
       click: function() { app.quit(); }
     } ]
   }, {
     label: 'Edit',
     submenu: [{
       label: 'Undo',
       accelerator: 'CmdOrCtrl+Z',
       selector: 'undo:'
     }, {
       label: 'Redo',
       accelerator: 'Shift+CmdOrCtrl+Z',
       selector: 'redo:'
     }, {
       type: 'separator'
     }, {
       label: 'Cut',
       accelerator: 'CmdOrCtrl+X',
       selector: 'cut:'
     }, {
       label: 'Copy',
       accelerator: 'CmdOrCtrl+C',
       selector: 'copy:'
       label: 'Paste',
       accelerator: 'CmdOrCtrl+V',
       selector: 'paste:'
       label: 'Select All',
       accelerator: 'CmdOrCtrl+A',
       selector: 'selectAll:'
   }];
   var osxMenu = menu.buildFromTemplate(template);
   menu.setApplicationMenu(osxMenu);
```

Electron React Boilerplate

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## **THIRTYTHREE**

### **DOCKER**

So this will start as a reliable way to build Sphinx docs across devices with well formatted LaTeX and epub formats and as it grows, a way to containerize most projects.

Here are a few links that might be useful in getting these docs to be able to contain markdown and is also an example of having them as a Docker container.

- Recommonmark Docker project on Github
- Main Docker Sphinx package
- All the HowChoo Articles on Docker

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## **THIRTYFOUR**

## **VISUALIZATION**

### **Network Visualization**

#### **Gourse Github Animation**

Gourse is a Github repository visualization CLI that creates an interactive animation of contributions to a repo and has multiple options for moving the camera angle, exporting as images and even showing multiple repos .

Once in a local Github repository folder just run

```
(master) $ gourse

# for help
$ gourse -h
```

## **THIRTYFIVE**

### **MAIN SECTION**

# **Secondary Section**

Some regular text.

Bullet List

- Bullet 1
- Bullet 2
- Bullet 3

## **Tertiary Section**

Some tertiary text.

**THIRTYSIX** 

## WRITING SPHINX RESTRUCTURED TEXT DOCUMENTATION

# Installing necessary packages to build Sphinx

```
sudo apt-get update \
&& sudo apt-get -y install texlive-latex-base latexmk \
&& sudo apt-get update
```

### **Basic Structure**

# **Sources**

- reStructured text for writers Blog post about reStructured Text
- reStructured text documentation Official documentation
- reStructured text cheat sheet Cheat sheet written by matplotlib creators
- Sphinx documentation Official documentation
- Read The Docs Sphinx RTD styleguide
- Useful table of contents info Learn about glob matching and other include tricks